

NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending January 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,985,000
Times.....	365,160
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	169,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	151,079
Express.....	90,548
New York Herald.....	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....	\$71,329

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

A man supposed to be John H. Surpist, one of the conspirators in the plot which resulted in the murder of President Lincoln, passed through Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday, strongly guarded, en route for Washington. It is said that he was captured in Texas.

The government steamer Florida, which carried the assassination conspirators Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler to Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, arrived here yesterday from that place on the 26th ult. and from Key West on the 27th. Mudd, O'Laughlin and Arnold, as well as recaptured, were sentenced to imprisonment for life and Spangler for six years. The prisoners were not aware until after starting on their journey that their destination had been changed from the Altony Penitentiary to this arid spot off the southern coast of Florida, and on being informed of it were unpleasantly affected; but after their arrival, on finding that the island, which is about thirteen acres in extent, enjoys a fine sea breeze and is very healthy, was not so bad a place as they had supposed, they were agreeably disappointed, and congratulated themselves on the change. They reached their place of imprisonment on the 25th of July, and were immediately after put to appropriate service—Mudd being placed in the position of an assistant surgeon, Arnold that of a clerk, Spangler set to work at his trade of a carpenter and O'Laughlin put to an employment in which he can be useful. There are about five hundred and fifty prisoners now confined on the Dry Tortugas.

THE SITUATION.

The statements recently published in the Northern newspapers regarding the bitter feeling of hatred said to be entertained by a large portion of the old inhabitants of North Carolina towards the national government and Union people have led to correspondence on the subject between Northern Carolinians in this city interested in promoting Northern emigration to their State and Governor Holden. The Governor says that such feeling is not general, and need not be apprehended by persons desiring to settle there as calculated to render them uncomfortable or give them annoyance. Additional accounts reach us of the nonfeasance by the secessionists of the State of a spirit of disloyalty and opposition to the President's arrangements for the restoration of civil government. Some newspapers of the rebel persuasion are strongly opposing the proposed amendment to the national constitution abolishing slavery, and treating the idea that slavery is to be re-established in the State as soon as it is free from military control, and the inhabitants of several of the southern tier of counties, it is said, sending their delegations into the State Convention with instructions to this effect.

In view of the approaching election in Kentucky, a proclamation has been published by Governor Bramlette and a military order has been issued by General Palmer, commanding the national troops in the State, warning persons who have borne arms in favor of the rebellion, or assisted in any manner, against attempting to vote, in violation of the State law specially prohibiting their exercise of this privilege.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamers Kanawha, Wando and Albemarle, we have our Charleston dispatches of Saturday last. The preparatory order for the mustering out of the troops at present serving in the Military District of Charleston has been published. Superior and criminal courts of very extensive range have been organized by General Gillmore, and are now in full operation. Cotton is now coming into Charleston from the interior more freely than heretofore, as the result of additional repairs to the railroads. General Hatch has given notice to the newspaper fraternity that those of them desirous of commencing the issue of public journals in the District of Charleston must obtain his consent before they can proceed with their enterprise.

The inhabitants of Stafford, Orange, Spotsylvania and other counties of that section of Virginia are represented to be in a very destitute condition at present, though there is a good prospect of relief when the corn crop, which promises well, is ready for harvesting. It is said that many rebel officers, who before the war thought manual labor degrading, are now daily at work in the fields, tilling the lands.

We transfer to our columns this morning from the Liverpool Post a most interesting history of the ownership and arming of the English pirate sea king, better known, perhaps, as the rebel privateer Shenandoah, a British vessel, which was named and supplied in and sailed from a British port, and which, at the date of latest accounts, was burning American whaling vessels in the North Pacific ocean in a wholesale and most fearful manner.

Major General Halleck and family, with quite a number of army officers, sailed yesterday for California in the steamship Ocean Queen. The General goes to the Golden State to assume the duties of his new command, the Military Division of the Pacific, one of the five grand divisions into which the country is now militarily partitioned. He kept very quiet while in the city, and thought to slip off unobserved; but his personal friends had a surprise in store for him, as he discovered on arriving at the ship. There, on a steamer beside the Ocean Queen, he found awaiting him, and ready to accompany him out to sea, Assistant Quartermaster General Van Vleet, Major General Dix, Colonel Taylor, Clement Barley, Wm. B. Garrison, Franklin Allen, secretary of the steamship company, and a large number of other notabilities, and so the General, instead of quietly getting off, met with cheers and good wishes, and good toasts, too, which were drunk in bumper of good wine.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 23d ult., with foreign advices two days later, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday afternoon.

Of six hundred and twenty-five members of the English House of Commons elected, three hundred and fifty-three were Liberals, being a liberal pair of twenty-four. Mr. Gladstone has been successful in South Lancashire. The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was successfully laid at Valencia on the 23d ult., in the midst of considerable demonstration and enthusiasm, three cheers for Queen Victoria and for President Johnson forming a portion of the enthusiastic ebullition.

The re-establishment of amicable relations between the governments of England and Brazil is announced. Prince Napoleon had arrived at Bristol, England, in his yacht.

It was rumored that the Spanish representative in Chile was to be dismissed, on account of his recent negotiations with the Chilean government.

The cholera was decreasing rapidly in the Levant. Nothing further regarding its reported appearance in England is given.

United States five-twenty bonds remained steady in London at 115½, 7½; English consols at 87½, 4 on for money. In the Liverpool market cotton was unchanged. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull, with a downward tendency. Produce was quiet and steady.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Lieutenant General Grant took his departure yesterday from Boston for Portland, Maine, amidst demonstrations by the citizens evincing the warmest affection and the fullest appreciation of his great services to the republic. He left on a special train, accompanied by several members of prominent official positions, and an immense crowd was present, who, in loud huzzas, set the parting, as they welcomed the coming of their distinguished and beloved guest. All along the route between the two cities, at the various towns and stations, the general was greeted with much enthusiasm. He arrived in Portland a little before four o'clock in the afternoon, and was received with the same enthusiastic outbursts which have accompanied his arrival at other places. He will give a public reception in Portland to-day, and afterwards leave for Brunswick to attend Bowdoin College Commencement exercises.

The case of the United States against George Barry, charged with the murder of one John Kelly, a seaman on board the schooner Menawa, in April last, and which was set down for hearing yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, was postponed till October next.

We publish in another column a communication denying the truth of certain statements made by our Jacksonville, Fla., correspondent relative to alleged improper practices in the District Court of Northern Florida. The Judge of the court (Judge Frazier) has also called on us, and denies the truth of the statements so far as he is concerned. We have written to our Jacksonville correspondent for further detailed statements of the cases alluded to, in order that full justice may be done all parties.

The Carpenters and Laborers' Association of street cleaners met last evening, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

The coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the shooting of Joseph Van Doren, on last Saturday, in his office, No. 40 Beaver street, was concluded yesterday. Considerable additional testimony was taken, and the jury's verdict was to the effect that Mr. Van Doren was shot by James F. Oram, who was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Oram says that he acted in the tragic affair purely in self-defense.

Another of our old city landmarks will shortly be swept out of existence. St. Thomas' church, corner of Broadway and Houston street, has lately been sold for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and is to be torn down next spring, for the purpose of erecting business houses on the site.

The well-known contralto singer and actress Felicia Verelst was yesterday before Judge Barnard, of the Southern District, in chambers, on the suit of Henry D. Palmer, formerly her agent, on a claim for money due him from one of her engagements. The difficulty, however, was compromised in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

Mr. Richard Eldred, American Consul at Trieste, Austria, and the author of different historical and literary works, died at Florence, Italy, on the 11th of July, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, of general debility.

The Jewish anniversary in commemoration of the destruction of the second temple in Jerusalem by order of the Roman Emperor Titus was very appropriately observed in this city yesterday by appropriate services in the various Hebrew synagogues. The ceremonies commenced at noon on Monday, and from that time until sunset yesterday the faithful were required to observe a rigid fast and a mournful demeanor. The wearing of leather shoes is strictly prohibited to those participating in the services on each recurrence of this anniversary, and many of the worshippers consequently appear in the synagogues barefooted, while others wear cloth slippers.

Justice Dowling yesterday committed for trial Michael Flanagan and Charles Hunter, charged with attacking and robbing, on the Battery, Anthony Cook, a soldier, living at 21 Frankfort street, and Margaret Russell, on complaint of stealing over three hundred dollars from a discharged soldier of the Fifteenth New York engineers, named John Quigley, in the saloon No. 100 Washington street.

A man named George Bradley was found by the police early yesterday morning lying in Roosevelt street, near the West, with a dangerous stab in his back. He was taken to the New York Hospital. His assailant escaped.

The National Temperance Convention assembled at Saratoga Springs yesterday, and was largely attended by delegates from every section of the country. The Convention was called to order by Chancellor Walworth, who made some appropriate remarks on the occasion, and was followed by Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, in a short speech.

The colored people of New York and Brooklyn celebrated the thirty-first Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies yesterday at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn. The exercises commenced at an early hour in the morning, and lasted till sundown, amusements of various kinds, followed by dancing and music, being the order of the day. Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by Professor William Brewster and Dr. Frederick Douglass, and were listened to with great interest by a large audience. At least one thousand colored people must have participated in the enjoyments of the day, and the best of order prevailed throughout.

The Slaves' twins, who some years ago married Southern women and settled in North Carolina as planters, having lost their property during the rebellion, send a communication from Surrey, in that State, announcing that they will again shortly exhibit themselves in the principal Northern cities.

A Mrs. Starkweather and her daughter, a young girl aged fourteen, were yesterday morning found murdered in their beds in Oakland, a village about six miles from Hartford, Conn. The bodies presented a horrid sight, the victims having been literally chopped to death with an axe, and stabbed in many places with a butcher's knife. The son of the murdered woman was arrested on suspicion of having committed the horrible act, to obtain possession of four hundred dollars, which was found in his drawer, together with the knife which he is supposed to have used in murdering his mother and sister.

The Provost Marshal in Bedford, Pennsylvania, was shot dead in one of the streets of that town yesterday by a rebel refugee lately returned from Canada, named John P. Reed. Reed and his brother, said to have been also mixed up in the affair, were arrested and committed to jail.

The stock market was depressed yesterday. Government bonds were steady. Gold closed steady on the street at 145½. The night closing price was 145½.

There was less activity in breadstuffs and provisions yesterday, though prices of flour, wheat, oats, and new mutton pork favored buyers. Cotton was steady, with a fair demand. There was more activity in groceries, such as lard, hogs and naval stores, with a moderate business in progress in metals, hides and tobacco, within our quoted figures. In the freight line, transactions were unimportant, and rates somewhat nominal.

The wholesale live stock markets have generally been well supplied with animals this week, and beef and mutton are lower. Hogs have advanced 1¢, per lb. The supply of beef cattle has been very large during the week, amounting to more than six thousand head, though some of the droves were made up of such poor little material that two should be counted as one. Nearly one half of the above number were sold during the week at the various market places—largely at Bergen—so that when the market regularly opened on Monday morning, at Allington's, only three thousand one hundred head were in the yards. These would have been insufficient, but from the fact that butchers had previously been

well supplied themselves. Holders, however, had to yield more than 1¢ on the price, and the market was not active at 15c. a 16c. for good steers, 13c. a 14c. for ordinary to fair, while scallaws were bagging customers at 10c. a 12c. All were finally sold. Sheep are 1¢ a 1¢ lower, with 17,773 offered for the week. Good lots are worth 8½¢, per lb., lambs 8c. a 10c., and sell slowly. Hogs are doing better, with moderate arrivals, receipts amounting to 10,360 for the week. The best are selling at 12½¢, with some prime held at 12½¢.

The Restoration of the South in Congress.

The Southern people are electing to the various offices that they have the right to all men who are well known to have been active, energetic rebels. They choose to reconstruct a Southern State, the men who did most to destroy it and to carry it out of the Union. They do this for a simple reason; there are no other men whom the people will trust. They know that, with a few exceptions, the so-called "Union men" of the South are slippery fellows, weak-kneed trimmers, who were rebels when the rebellion was up—and Union men when it was down. Such men will not be trusted where they are known, and we ought to rejoice over it as a healthy sign of the real honest republicanism of the South. We ought also to regard it as a healthy sign that the Southern people choose to be represented in peace by the men who led them in war. The Northern people will do the same. No one has given up the rebel cause so completely as the Southern soldiers. No class of the Southern people is so fair or honest, or so sincerely earnest in their desire to see the country pacified. These are the men that the South now puts in office. It is, as we say, a healthy sign—but there is to be a fight about it with the radicals—especially in so far as the South wishes to be represented in Congress by this class of men.

The fight will turn upon the fact that a law of Congress provides that no person shall take his seat in that body who has taken part in the rebellion. The passage of this law was skillfully secured by the radicals, at a time when popular passion against the rebellion ran so high that the people were ready for any extremity of legislation on the subject; and it was done with a view to its use at a time like the present, when the returning amity of the two sections would dispose them to drop all questions and difficulties, and get into the old status quo once more in the easiest way. This law, therefore, stands as a barrier against the reconstruction of the Union—it forbids the admission into Congress of the only men that the South ever will or ever can send there. All that the South can set up against it is the amnesty proclamation, also authorized by Congress. But no proclamation that is general in terms can remove a disqualification of this nature. Unless the pardon extended to the rebel contains a clause that specially rehabilitates him in all his rights of citizenship, so as to override this disqualification, the law made to keep him out of Congress will prevail.

The position of the radical Southern anarchy party, therefore, is that there are no white men in the Southern States that can be admitted into Congress, and that those States can only be represented by negroes. On this, as a sort of dead lock, they doubtless expect to make their bargains with the South for negro suffrage. This is a very large gun, and they have taken a great while to load it; but it may prove to be one of that kind that "kicks back and knocks the owner over." They will find this out if they ever venture to go before the people on such an issue. The common sense of the country will finish their scheme at a blow, and will not consent to delay the settlement of our troubles a single hour for the furtherance of their wild plans. Let the Southern States arrange the suffrage question by giving a vote to negroes, just as it is given in New York and in Massachusetts. That is all that the Northern people will require. For the rest let them fearlessly rely upon the people. They may let the issue go boldly before the country, and the radicals will be nowhere in the struggle.

Corruption of the Municipal Government.

One of the crying evils of the day is the outrageous corruption of the municipal government of the metropolis. The expenses of the city government have grown within the last ten years from five millions to seventeen millions, and it has increased to this unprecedented amount, not by necessity, but by wastefulness and fraud. One of our cotemporary—the Daily Times—which is the recipient of a portion of the public money to the extent of some thirty or fifty thousand dollars annually, paid for Corporation advertising, is the only one among the many papers similarly favored that has the courage to denounce the corruption of the city officials. It broke ground upon this subject in an article yesterday, which we copy into our columns to-day. The bribe which our cotemporary receives is not sufficient, it appears, to purchase its silence. We hope that it will not lose courage now; but will keep straight in the course it has adopted. This is the first honest act which we have known this sheet to perform, and it is quite refreshing to have to record it.

This is a fit and acceptable time for this State to relieve the city of the frightful incubus of corruption under which it is suffering, by electing an entirely different class of members of the Legislature from those we have had for the last ten years. Unless the people all over the State have pity on us, we can effect nothing in the way of that kind of thorough reform which alone can save us. A partial change in the legislative representatives will be of little service. We want the Legislature entirely remodelled. It is not only the Corporation which is corrupt; the corruption has extended to the Legislature as well in the purchase of votes, the value of which it is well known are predicated upon the price the Corporation ring will pay for them. This we say, is the opportune moment for working out a complete municipal reform. The general affairs of the country, which the federal government has under its control, will not be settled until Congress meets in December next. Then President Johnson will be in a position to take these matters in hand. But in the interim we may settle the affairs of this State, and especially of this city. There is but one way of doing it, and that is by Governor Fenton making a clean sweep of the city officials, from the Mayor down, which he can conscientiously do upon the documents before him. No half measures will answer. The people also must give us an honest Legislature, which will support a municipal reform movement. If the Governor does not enter upon this work we will very soon lapse into a condition of revolution in the city in which vigilance committees will probably take the

place of governors and legislatures, while Governor Fenton himself will sink into absolute oblivion, and the republican party will be utterly demolished in the State.

Governor Fenton must remember that the republican party only carried the State at the last election by a majority of about six thousand. If he refuses or hesitates now to secure a thorough municipal reform, we shall appeal to the democratic element everywhere to assist us, and the probability is that the democratic party will carry the State at the coming elections by a majority of twenty thousand votes. We hope, therefore, that Governor Fenton will follow the course we suggest to him. There is an Augean stable in our city government that needs a good cleaning. If Governor Fenton only proves himself the Hercules of the day, he may win the everlasting gratitude of the people, and possibly save himself and his party from annihilation.

Our Modern Places of Summer Resort—Our Future Watering Places.

The summer season is at its height. New York and other large cities are deserted by the votaries of fashion. Clergymen have forsaken their congregations, who in their turn have deserted the churches, which are, necessarily, closed; lawyers have left their clients, with their briefs, cognovits, *fil. fa.* and *ca. sa.*; the bulls and bears of Wall street have relaxed their worship of mammon, only to return when renovated with greater avidity to their accustomed idleness; in short, all who can do so have, in company with their families, sought those summer resorts by the seaside, or far away in the interior, where, avoiding the intense heat of July and August, they may obtain that rest and relaxation which will enable them again to engage, with renewed health and spirits, in their accustomed occupations in Wall street and Fifth avenue. Nor are the fashionable alone in this amiable movement. The time has gone by when a sniff of sea air, the refreshing bath in the bosom of old ocean, the inhalation of mineral waters at our fashionable spas, or the enjoyment of a cool atmosphere and enchanting scenery on the summit of our glorious mountains, was the exclusive privilege of the wealthy people. In these days all but the very poor can avail themselves of some one, at least, of these advantages. If the man of small income cannot afford to spend his summer holiday at Saratoga, Long Branch or Newport, Rhode Island, he can, by prudent management, lay by the small sum necessary for a trip to the rural districts of some one of the adjacent New England States, where, in some snug farmhouse, he may, for a trifling consideration, lay in a stock of health and good spirits, which will work wonders in enabling him to resume his ordinary business with renewed vigor at the end of his two or three weeks' holiday. If he happen to have a family with him, his pleasure at the benefit they will have derived from their short period of ratiocination will be considerably enhanced. Persons in moderate circumstances seem becoming aware of the advantages they can derive from a short sojourn in the country during the prevalence of the summer heats, and this year they are largely availing themselves of the facilities afforded them by railroad and steamer, which are constantly crowded with passengers, bent on leaving the city for a time, with its toils and cares and anxieties, to seek relaxation in a purer atmosphere. In fact, this temporary exodus of persons who are new to the attractions of our places of summer resort, to judge from the letters of our correspondents at these places, is quite unprecedented in point of numbers.

The usages and amusements are pretty much the same at each of the fashionable watering places. In each the same passion prevails for a display of blood horses and superb carriages, with mythical armorial bearings on the panels; with the adjuncts of stalwart coachmen, grooms and footmen, in gorgeous liveries; and immense sums of money are expended in maintaining such luxuries as four-in-hands, or even the more unpretending, but still costly pairs, in the style suitable to the notions of dignity that prevail in such places. To the millionaire, whose income can bear the outlay, besides contributing largely to the support of the government, and furnishing it with the means of diminishing the debt caused by the recent war, all this is allowable; but nothing except contempt is due to the snob, or the upstart vulgarian, suddenly grown rich by some shoddy contract, who, without adequate means, caricatures the display of the man of means and culture by falling miserably short of the reality, or overdoing the thing, and thus making himself ridiculous. Such persons are shoddy all over, and richly deserve the unmerciful quizzing they are apt to receive from the young bloods who drink their champagne and flirt with their daughters.

Some of the usages of the watering places seem to border on the ridiculous—such, for instance, as the competition that is carried on at Saratoga every morning by chronic and improvised invalids to ascertain who can drink the largest quantity of mineral waters before breakfast. To persons of cynical disposition this wholesale drinking of a not very palatable liquid is shrewdly susceptible of overnight dissipation, the effects of which the mutual drinking match is in reality intended to remove. If this is really so, what an *exposé* does this open up of the nocturnal orgies of the popular parsons, eminent lawyers, pious church members, solid men of business, philanthropists, philosophers, staid matrons and blooming maidens, not to mention such legitimate toppers as young men about-town, gamblers and professional politicians, with which Saratoga is always filled during the season. This far-famed watering place can now boast, however, of an institution eminently calculated to discourage irregular habits, namely, the new opera house, lately constructed by the Leland. It is to be hoped that the divine art may be as instrumental as it is calculated to be in refining the tastes of those who visit the place ostensibly for the benefit of its waters.

To those who prefer sea bathing to the drinking of mineral waters, such places as Newport, R. I.; Cape May, Long Branch, &c., possess many attractions; and the lovers of the marvellous in nature may feast their eyes on the stupendous Falls of Niagara, and thence deduce a moral. These places are all full to overflowing—the numbers being augmented by an influx of persons of moderate means, who are new to such places of fashionable resort. A great deal of folly and dissipation characterize these haunts of fashion. What wonder, then, that the temporary change of residence, undertaken ostensibly for the benefit of the health, should, in numerous cases, result in the

votaries of fashion, especially those of the fair sex, returning home more worn and faded than when they left. A little of that scarce article, common sense, would remedy all this. But there is another Newport, in Vermont, well worth a visit. To get there a stage will take you to Littleton; there you take the train for Newport, changing cars at Wells River, and arrive in time for a dinner at the Memphremagog House, in which lake trout plays a conspicuous part. Next morning a trip throughout the whole length of the lake to Magog, in Canada, and the series of charming landscapes, perpetually opening up to view, will be better than all the doctors' stuff in the pharmacopoeia. The season is not too late to give the picturesque and inexpensive Vermont village a trial.

So much for our Eastern watering and other pleasure places which are well known; but there are not all the summer attractions that will mark the future. In exploring the boundless tracts stretching into the Far West, this side and beyond the Rocky Mountains, by the army officers connected with the Topographical Department, in order to discover a track for laying the railroad to the Pacific, places have been discovered abounding in mineral springs and other attractions of such wondrous character as will throw into the shade the tames of Baden Baden, Homburg and other towns of Europe, and even eclipse the glories of our own watering places, when the settlement of those districts shall render watering places in those Western regions a necessity. So numerous are these embryo places of fashionable resort, and so extensive the explorations, that it requires twelve large and thick volumes to contain the reports on them. A generation or two, and what is now anticipation will become fact.

The Responsibility of Disorder.

The press has been compelled to record for many weeks past the prevalence of great disorder in this city. Scarcely a day passes that a stabbing affray, an actual murder, a street robbery or a burglary is not announced, as an ordinary occurrence. Our criminal courts are thronged with offenders charged with offences against life and property. It is dangerous to be in the street after dark; even the city cars are the constant scenes of personal violence and theft from the person. Such a state of things is disgraceful to the times in which we live, and show a decline in public morals scarcely credible. The feeling of insecurity is rapidly spreading both in town and country, and something must be done speedily to stop the progress of crime or our institutions will be no better than a farce, or, still worse, life but a bitter tragedy.

It is worth while to consider what is the cause of all this mischief, and the explanation is not very difficult. It is to be found in the corrupt condition of our politics and the lax morality of our leading and managing politicians. When we see how infamously corrupt our local legislation has become, how rings are formed and concentrated, how offices are bought and sold, what crowds of venal men are in the enjoyment of place and salaries, how these are multiplied and increased, how cliques of unprincipled office holders fatten and thrive on the public expenditures, how contracts of all kinds are farmed out and the profits corruptly divided, it is not wonderful that crime stalks abroad with an unblushing front and bids defiance to the laws. When these ruffians look around them and see that the men they elect to office are filling their pockets, they do not see why they cannot fill their own. When they hear of thousands of dollars being annually pocketed by some keeper of a rum hole or a grocery, as a reward for political services, they do not see why they may not take a purse. When they know that their votes elect aldermen and mayors no better than themselves, they do not see why they may not plunder with impunity. And this is the secret of all our disorders. The men who control our elections, the men who are paid for their votes, the gentry that pile the majorities, cannot perceive any difference in principle between those who steal from the public and those who rob individuals. We therefore hold those party leaders who seek for and affiliate with such constituencies to be the cause of all these crimes. As long as they look to such support their abilities appear alike, at least to the thieves with whom they politically co-operate, and the public will continue to be the losers and the city be disgraced.

We therefore distinctly charge on the leading and active politicians of this city—the men who control committees, wards and drinking holes, who in primaries or secondaries, or in any way pack, own, direct and control the vote of this city—we charge them with being the real projectors of the criminals who are now running roughshod over this city by day and night. The men in office in this city and who rule it are elected by the aid of these lawless men, and know it. These lawless men also know it, and defy punishment. We therefore insist that to our leading political managers we owe all the crime which now disgraces and endangers the peace of the city, and we call on these wretches to pause before they fall victims themselves to the evils they have engendered. If nothing but a vigilance committee can put a stop to the bloodshed and murder of every day's occurrence, the consequences be on the heads of those who have, step by step, marshalled the way downwards to profligacy and crime. Every politician who is known to lead a clique or manage an association is, in our judgment, directly responsible at the bar of public opinion for these disorders, for the men who commit them are those whose votes and support give power to these very politicians. Disguise it as they may, our politicians are in reality the real criminals. The real thugs are the men who own and manage the ruffians.

FALSE REMOVAL ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA.—We publish in another column an important telegraphic correspondence between Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and two gentlemen from that State who are now sojourning in this city for the purpose of assisting emigration to the Old North State. It appears that rumors originating with a Raleigh journal were circulated through the medium of the press despatches that great lawlessness existed in North Carolina; that the aristocracy—that is to say, former slave holding element—was persecuting Union men and the negroes, and that as soon as the United States troops were withdrawn there would be scenes of anarchy and violence enacted there. This Governor Holden positively denies. On the contrary, all classes of the people he says are submissive, by the

national authority, and that emigrants need have no fear that they will be molested. It encourages emigrants to come and assure them that the people will welcome them. It is curious to divine what the object of circulating such statements as the Raleigh paper has invented, except it finds its solution in a latent hatred to the North, which the result of the war ought to have thoroughly extinguished.

History of the Pirate Shenandoah—An Illustration of English Sea-Raid.

We print in another column a British history of this notorious cruiser, which originally appeared in the Liverpool Daily Post, and which we find copied into the London Morning Star, of January 2, 1865. It appears by this history that the first registered owner of this ship, then called the Sea King, was William Wallace, of London, banker. Last September she was sold to Richard Wright, of Liverpool, shipowner, and a near connection of the rebel agent in that city, and in the same month P. S. Corbett was endorsed as master of the ship. Last October, the owner, Richard Wright, issued to Corbett, the master, a certificate of sale, empowering Corbett to sell the Sea King at any port out of the United Kingdom for not less than £45,000. On the morning of the 8th of October, 1864, the Sea King cleared from London for Bombay, in ballast, and as an ordinary merchant vessel.

On the same day the British ship Laurel, the property of blockade runners, cleared from Liverpool for Nassau, laden with heavy cannon, arms, fifty or sixty barrels of powder, and bearing some rebel officers. John Wilson, a British subject, had engaged as carpenter on the Sea King in good faith, supposing that she was going to Bombay, and other ports in the Indian and Pacific oceans as a merchantman. His affidavit, made in November, 1864, shows that the Sea King went immediately from London to Madeira. That there she fell in with the Laurel, and that the two ships went in company to the Island of Porto Santo, where, in Portuguese waters, the armament and stores were shifted from the Laurel to the Sea King, and that Captain Corbett there announced to the crew that he had sold the ship to the so-called Confederates, and that she was to destroy American ships, especially whalers. He also introduced to them as the new captain an officer in a gray uniform, whom he invited them to join. Nearly all refused to do so. The rebel flag was then hoisted, and the crew as would not join were put on the Laurel, and the Sea King, having become the Shenandoah, started on her new career. This affidavit was made by the carpenter with a view to the recovery of his wages—he having shipped for a long voyage—but the case was settled by the captain.

This same ship has since cruised many months in the Indian Ocean, to the injury of our commerce there, and recently has destroyed a large number of our whalers in the Pacific Ocean. She is pursuing an undoubtedly piratical career. She cannot any longer even pretend to represent the confederacy, since there is no confederacy, and her captain has been so informed; but he is conveniently skeptical, and refuses to believe it. While the outrages of this British ship, against our commerce are fresh in every thought, Lord Palmerston prates to the world about the neutrality of England in our war, and English officials at large impudently maintain that the ships that cruise against our commerce—this one with the rest—are not English, but rebel ships. But when and where did this ship change her character? When did she cease to be a British ship, and when did she acquire another nationality? We have followed her from London and her London owner—seen her transferred by a bogus sale in Portuguese waters—seen her receive the armament sent from England for her—seen her sail away on her piratical career, and now we are gravely told from those in authority in London that she is not a British ship. But where did she acquire any other character?

THE CITY PAYMENTS.—With a persistency almost fabulous the authorities adhere to the abominable system of paving the streets with smooth stone pavement, although the experience of years proves that it is the worst kind that could be conceived for horses. It is a perfect trap for horseflesh, especially in wet or wintry weather. The horse must lie as sure footed as a cat on a tight rope, and a firm step on the arched stones of which the Russ pavement, for instance, is composed, and the consequence is that the poor animals are constantly falling and breaking their limbs in our public thoroughfares. The Russ pavement should be removed, and Broadway and the other principal streets macadamized as the streets of London and Paris are. It would be quite as cheap and enduring as the present pavement. There could be no finer roads anywhere than the drives in the Park, which are all macadamized. It has been objected to that macadamized streets are very dusty. There is no reason why they should be so in this city. A very moderate portion of the eighteen millions of dollars required for the annual expenses of the city government would keep the streets well watered, and if necessary rolled, as the roads in the Park are, if the city authorities could only be prevailed on to do their duty.

THE CROPS.—The reports from the Northwestern States generally are favorable to the abundance of the cereal crops. In some districts there appears to be evidence of a deficiency in the wheat crop; but on the whole, there will be an immense yield of all kinds of grain. We observe that the grain crop in Russia this year has fallen short. Russia is, Europe what the Northwest is to this country; the principal granary of the continent, and the balance between production and consumption of breadstuffs in Europe is so even that one short crop ensures a demand upon this country for the deficiency. Although it is not a matter to be rejoiced over that any country is suffering from a failure of crops, it is nevertheless for the benefit of this country at the present juncture that such should be the case in Europe. It will benefit the trade of the West, and it will decrease the export of gold; for our breadstuffs will supply its place. It unfortunately happened that the war in the South ended just at the time that the cotton planting season was passing away—February, March and April—and the people in the cotton States being then in a condition of war did not sow their crops. It may take two years before the manufacture of cotton fabrics is restored to its former prosperity; but there can be little doubt that by next year there will be an abundant supply of cotton raised in the South. Meantime, it is well that our grain crops are so good. It will relieve the country from a good deal of the embarrassment in our trade with Europe.